flave an old bachelor: "Before taklug the leap through the wedding ring a man should be sure the net of connublal bliss is properly stretched on the other side."

Swiss genius has invented a pith cloak weighing about one pound which will hold up a fully equipped soldier on the surface of the water. Successful experiments were made recently on the Lake of Zurich. The cloak is provided with waterproof pockets in which food and drink may be carried, as well as blue lights, in case the wearer is shipwrecked in the

Twenty of the largest cotton mills of the Piedmont district of South Carolina have gone on half-time, because of the high price of cotton. Their managers say that with cotton cloth selling as it is, the working up of 10 and 11 cent cotton offers no profit. And when the question arises of bringing the price of cotton cloth up to the level of 10-cent cotton, the consumers must be consulted.

In Southern Hungary are a people hungering and thirsting for the Bible. They came over from Bulgaria a century and a half ago, numbering now some 20,000 souls. They asked for a translation of the New Testament and a translation of St. John was made and 10,000 copies printed. These have been sold and they ask now for the whole of the New Testament. They are related in tongue to the Paulicians, near Philippopolis. To

One of the notable actions taken by organizations this year in behalf of the Sabbath was that by the Modern Woodmen of America, a fraternal society with a membership of nearly half a million. The official organ says: "If your camp has planned a 'Sunday pienic,' change the date to some other day. The head consul has authority in a summary manner to receive charges against a local camp for failing to prosecute members guilty of holding Sunday picnics under the auspices of the society or any local

A liquor dealer of Boston recently referred to depressing features in his business as follows: "To begin with," he said. "there is the multiplication of saloons, but of even more moment in my mind is the fact that the younger generation is not drinking as the old did in the past. No matter how good socially men were they thought nothing of setting in for drinking bouts at tables or at the bar. Now the average man, if he drinks at all, either has it at his house, bought in bulk, so that the retailer is cut out, or else he drops in for a drink in a hurry and gets out again. It hurts my business."

A Berlin correspondent writes: "An almost incredible case of superstition is reported from Czech village of Metschin. It appears that in the spring the village schoolmaster there died, and was, in due course, buried with every mark of esteem on the part of the inhabitants. But now the villagers are one and all clamoring that he may be exhumed. The reason for this strange wish is that he is held responsible by them for the fact that a long spell of of all the farmers in that district. It is not so much the defunct schoolmaster who is to blame as his sorrowing relations, who, ignorant of the superstitions prevalent there, were unwise enough to place under the poor man's head a cushion stuffed with feathers! According to the ignorant peasants this is a sure means of causing a prolonged drought, and until the feathery pillow is removed they maintain that no rain will fall.

Consider b'e interest is manifested in the seven proposed Constitutional Amendments to be voted upon by the electors of Missouri at the general election on November sixth. Two of these amendments, Nos. 4 and 5, must be passed if the Louisiana Purchase Centennial is to be celebrated in 1903 by a great international exposition in St. Louis as determined upon by the seventeen states and territories in the purchase. Every voter in the state should have no hesitation in erasing the word "No" after the 4th amendment which merely authorizes St. Louis to borrow \$5,000,000 in aid of the Fair. This amendment cannot in any way affect state taxation. The 5th amendment authorizes the legislature to appropriate not more than dollars from the debt and interest sinking fund surplus, for the purpose of a state exhibit at the Vorld's Fair. It is imperative that Missouri should be well represented at the first international exposition ever held within its borders, and the amend ment will probably be carried by a large majority. The appropriation does not come out of current revenue and will in no way affect taxes.

A well known beggar who frequented the neighborhood of the Opera House in Paris was prostrated with sunstroke. On being taken to the hospital, banknotes amounting to 360,-000 francs were discovered in a belt which the mendicant wore.

"Where lies the east?" was the eager query of the fifteenth century navigators seeking a passage to China. Captains of Occidental ships of state in this last quarter-year of the nineteenth century put it differently: "How the east lies!

A witty and cynical Frenchman advertises as follows in a Parisian paper: "A young man of agreeable present and desirous of getting married would to make the acquaintance of an aged and experienced gentleman who could dissuade him from taking the fatal step."

Bismarck's sons have testified their friendship for their father's physician, Dr. Schweninger, by appointing him director and head physician of woital they have endowed at Lichterfeldt; near Berlin.

Ice has proved successful as an in sulator on Mont Blanc. A double line of ordinary galvanised iron wire was Mulets at the top of the mountain and the Petits Mulets at the base. Bac line was 5,500 feet long. Messages were sent without trouble and the loss of electricity, as measured by the instruments, was very slight,

Says a rural editor: "We under phins are very fatten

Press, LAUGHLIN SPEA

ROPESSOR POLITICAL ECON OMY AGAINST M'KINLEY.

amous University Ban Tells His Cla He Will Not Vote for Republicans This Year-He Opposed 16 to luin

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, who was one of William McKinley's most energetic supporters four years ago, and who took a preminent part in debates with "Coin" Harvey, advocating the single gold standard, has announced to his classes at the University of Chicago that he cannot cast his ballot for the McKinley administration. Prof. Laughlin gives as his reason for the defection President McKinley's atti-

tude on the question of imperialism. "The course of the present adminisration is opposed to the very origin and genius of our institutions," he insists, "and I cannot vote for McKin-

Prof. Laughlin is head of the department of political science at the University of Chicago. He believes that American commerce can never be increased by the methods of imperialism

"Trade does not follow the flag," he those who should fail to agree with nsists, "but on the contrary, the flag | him. follows trade. When American ability proved there trade will go and later

the protecting flag will follow. "There is no need of words how we came by the Philippines. The war on those islands was due to some one's for our manufacturers; that the Philippines will provide a basis of trade with the Orient. They tell us that we ought to conduct the war to this end eyen at cost of countless lives and millions

"The argument that this course is an effectual means to trade expansion is fallacious. Go back to the years bethat the total annual value of the exports and imports in the Philippine islands was \$34,000,000. Supposing that this trade was all under American of their destinies for his greater control and that it paid a fair rate of glory? profit, say 10 per cent, it would be insufficient even to pay the interest on our war loan.

"Increasing trade will not depend on our owning the Philippines. After we get them we must open the doors of trade to other nations on about the same conditions as we ourselves enjoy. Then to sell goods to the islanders we must make the prices as low as those of other nations. Our ability to compete with these other nations will depend upon the industrial conditions at

"The fact that the value of American exports has reached a sum never equaled before refutes the claim that we need foreign ports to sell goods. Whether America shall sell to the Filipinos much or little depends upon what the islanders can produce to offer us and upon our ability to supply the goods they desire cheaper than any other nation. If American manufacturers wish to sell goods on the eastern markets the conditions at home must be looked after.

"The ability to sell depends upon America's natural resources, on the efficiency of labor and the organization of industries. Also on the low cost of transportation, the knowledge of for- proposed to estimate the progress of the customs and the prejudices of buy- soap, the formula being to divide the imperialist; he was not an advocate of

"America has taken the lead in iron and steel trade because of the abundance of ores, the improved machinery for loading and the capacity of transports. European contracts for bridge building and railroad construction come to Americans because advantages similar to those enumerated enable them to do the work cheaper and better and faster than the British firms. And so I say that trade with the Philippines depends more on the smoking chimneys of the south than on the rapid-firing guns of the army.

"It is the laboring man and the taxpayer who defray the enormous cost of exploiting a new country for the benefit of a favored few who obtain industrial concessions there. The only commercial gains by conquest go to the few at the expense of the workingman and the taxpayer. The course of the present administration in exploiting the Philippines is opposed to the very origin and genius of our in-

"Imperialism is the government of a colony which has no equal share in controlling the policy of the parent state. This is exactly the system which the American republic once repudiated.

"It is the very elementary principle on which the constitution is based, and that principle is being betrayed. there is any historic sense in the Am erican people they will reverse the policy of imperialism, as the hope lies not so much in presidents as in the houses of congress.

"President McKinley declared at Atlanta two years ago that 'the fing has been planted in two hemispheres, where it remains the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it fleats its protecting folds? will pull it down?' In the Philippines we are now mowing down the natives with rapid-fire guns-'nigger-hunting,' it is grewsomely expressed. The flag does not protect those over whom it floats. It is there to Filipinos the emblem of tyranny and butchery,

"The common sense of the people knows that the flag cannot be imme diately withdrawn, but the moral sense of the people demands that so long as ft remains its folds shall provide for white men and brown men alike a free and independent government and assurance from outside aggression. As a nation of freemen all equal under the constitution we are stultifying our selves morally and politically. We are showing to the world that our principles of government are as nothing in comparison with grasping land, because it is said by our legislators to be fertile and rich.

"The baseness of this philosophy should bring its own punishment and dishoner. The base greed for gain which has led atrong interests to obtain the promise of special privileges return for political support is apparent in the whole business. The appeal to the supidity of the dishones element in the country has been open ly proclaimed by some of our legislaors, notably by Senator Beverldge, who advocates the conquest of the Philippines because they abound in

will not win this year. Workingmen have saunded the depths of the full dinner pail and tested the breadth of HELEV'S HEALTH.

ne was used by the trusts and Hanna n selecting the vice-presidency be-sure of the fear that Mr. McKinley might fall to live out his term. The idea was to carry forward the

idea of changing the form of government now existing here—a form that now makes trusts and their profits depend on an election, and is, therefore, insecure. Roosevelt was selected to run for

vice-president. If anything should happen to Mr, McKinley, the trusts would be quite content to see Roosevelt in the White

How would the average thinking citizen like that? We do not ask the opinion of the citizen whose personal physical timidity leads him to worship a magazinemade hero. We ask the thoughtful men-men brave enough to do their own fighting if cause should arise, men who do not hand over their thinking or governing to a magazine blus-

terer: HOW WOULD YOU LIKE ROOSE-VELT IN THE WHITE HOUSE? Roosevelt stands for a huge perma nent army, and for using it against

He has said that this way of treatto compete in foreign markets is ing those with whom he disagreed politically would be to "stand a few of them up against a wall and shoot

He is a man who would use the counfry and its citizens for his own stupid blunder. They tell us that we must ambition and big-toothed glory. He stay on the islands to obtain markets | could conceive no better use for young men than to make the tough ones rough riders and the tender ones rough taxpayers—the rough riders to build up his fighting fame and the rough taxpayers to foot the bills.

Some peaceable frogs-not much more intelligent probably than the average Roosevelt enthusiast-wanted a stork to rule them. The stork actween 1883 and 1890 and you will find | cepted and had fun. The frogs did not

How many voters want Mr. Stork Roosevelt to come along and dispose How many want to be rough riders

consent? If you vote for Roosevelt for vice president you are not necessarily voting to give an ornamental job to an ornamental blowhart. You may be voting to make of a dangerous, ambitions braggart a president of the United States.-San Francisco Examiner,

or rough taxpayers without their own

SOAP AND STARCH TRUSTS.

The Indianapolis Sentinel in commenting upon the co-operation of the soap and starch trusts in Indiana.

says: The soap trust commands a capital of \$25,000,000, and the starch trust about half that amount-the two trusts having a capital of about \$35,000,000. These two trusts, to a certain extent, supply the same class of consumersthough the soap trust does vastly the largest business. In the homes of the people they operate together, and by advancing prices reap rich harvests. Soap is said to be pre-eminently an

article of civilization because cleanliness is the fundamental basis of all physical refinement, and it has been total quantity of soap consumed in a given time by the total population consuming it, the quotient expressing the civilization of the community. And this formula is offered by a modern scientist of distinction and gives to soap an importance and dignity of special significance. Hence, it may be affirmed that the manufacturers of soap may be classed among the world's greatest philanthropists and benefac-

To make soap cheap it appears is essential to civilization and refinement; to make it dear is to obstruct the march of progress, civilization and refinement and promote ignorance, filthiness and barbarism, and that is just what the soap trust is engaged in

INDIANA'S CONSUMPTION OF

SOAP. Indiana is distinguished for her civilization and refinement, and measured by schools, churches and the consumption of soan, she is in the van of progress. The estimate is, taking hotels, laundries, factories and homes, but the trust advanced the price to \$4,250,000 a year, an increase of \$1,-250,000, or 50 cents per capita for every man, woman and child in the state. And while robbing Indiana of \$1,250,-000 annually the trust pockets from the whole country by its looting and free-voting policy not less than \$40,-

It is estimated that the laundries and the homes of Indiana consume annually 20,800,000 pounds of starch. Prior to the advance forced upon consumers, starch was purchased at two cents per pound, the cost of the Indiana consumption amounting to \$416,-680. The trust advanced prices to 3 1-3 cents a pound, making the cost to the people \$728.890, the advance amounting to a clean steal of \$312,810 a year. Assuming that Indiana has a population of 80,000,000 the starch would secure by its piracles \$9,981,120, an amount equal to its capital stock. The two trusts are fliching money from every home in Indiana and from every hotel and boarding house, and from every laundry, and they are able. by their operations, to rob the people of Indiana annually to the extent of Requevelt's cavernous mouth \$1.562.810, and make the whole country pay them a spoliation tribute of \$49,-998,120, equal to their entire capital stock of \$35,000,000, with an overplus

of \$14.981.120. This trtibute is taken by ceaseless petty larcenies, but in the aggregate swelling to a grand larceny of as-

If we produce so much more at home than we can consume, how will it help many. duction with other nations? Will not their goods be here and act as the ice trust is wholly controlled by Re-same overproduction we now have? If publican politicians. This explains their goods be here and set as the we get paid in gold, what use would we have for the gold, if we have more from shooting the New York lee trust goods than we can consume? Is not in the back. gold only to buy goods with? And who but the people who send out their who but the people who send out their in its efforts to elect McKinley the surplus goods would get the gold? ateel trust is making several kinds. This overproduction business is a of a donkey of the man who said there funny subject.-Appeal to Reason.

WAS JAMES O. BLAINE A DEM-AGOGUET

is the McKinleyite who will say that James G. Blaine was a small American? Where is the McKinlevite who will say that he was in favor of a policy of scuttle and cowardice? Who will say that Blaine would have given away to Great Britain a large slice of United States territory in Alaska. In his letter of acceptance, July 15, 1884, Mr. Blaine said:

"Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those-questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any.

"While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial iomination in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense-a polley of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement.'

Does that spell imperialism? "A polley of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement." Not one, but all three. Not commercial enlargement by force and at the price of blood, but commercial enlargement with peace and friendship. Not trade expansion at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the rifle, but with peace and friendship,

TEEMING WITH PROSPERITY.

The following is the official report of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, steel and tinworkers' chances for worl in Ohio, which gives conditions other than those produced by the great coal miners' strike throughout that section

of the country: Canton-Sheet mills, practically idle Cambridge-Sheet mill, working. Cambridge-Morton Tinplate Com any, idle.

Canal-Dover, idle. Cleveland-Cleveland Hardware Co. started up on the 16th. Cleveland-Tinplate mill, idle. Cleveland-Lake Erie Iron company,

Conhecton-Idle. Denison-Idle. Dresden-Idle. East Toledo-Idle. Findlay-Idle. Girard-Idle. Ironton-Eagle, idle. Irondale-Idle. Lisbon-Lisbon tinplate, idle. Lectonia-Cherry Valley works, idle Martin's Ferry-Laughlin Tinplate mill, idle. Haselton-Idle.

New Philadelphia-Idle. Piqua-Closed down two weeks for repairs. Pomeroy-Idle. Steubenville-Idle. Youngstown-Brown, Bonnell, idle. Youngstown-Valley Mill idle Youngstown-American Steel Hoop

Warren-Idle. Zanesville-Signed the scale.

Company, idle,

WAS CHARLES SUMNER A SCUT-TLER?

Charles Sumner was a great repubeign markets and the adaptability to civilization by the consumption of lican statesman. But he was not an speech on the acquisition of Alaska he sald: "But I cannot disguise my anxiety

that every step in our predestined future shall be by natural process, with out war, and I may add even without purchase. There is no territorial aggrandizement which is worth the price of blood." Sumner was in favor of expansion by natural process only. He was not

an advocate of expansion by purchase and was absolutely opposed to expansion by force of arms. He was in fa vor of the natural expansion that places the constitution at once over the new territory, and that makes the new territory an integral part of the United States of America. Was Charles Sumner a scuttler?

"We believe that the rich should treat the poor justly and that the poor should treat the rich justly. I have heard many things about heaven, but I never heard of a heaven for the rich that the annual consumption of soap in and one for the poor. If they are to business have also spent on it time and Indiana will reach 100,000,000 pounds be together in heaven perhaps I can or an average of forty pounds per cap- do some good if I can bring them closita of the entire population of the er together here, so they won't have state. Before the soap trust began to be introduced beyond." Talking of plundering the people of Indiana this himself, Mr. Bryan said it was time 100,000,000 pounds of soap would have that he was interested in this camcost, at three cents a pound, \$3,000,000, paign as a candidate, but he is interested, too, as a citizen, the father of 4% cents a pound, making the cost children, who will be citizens in the course of nature after he is gone.

purchase, you can't defend a title based on force. Is the Filipino to be given a hand in the government of our country? If not, why should we govern them? If we are to control then we will be doing what King George tried to do with this country, govern without the consent of the governed. The American doctrine has been that we can protect a people without gov erning them. We have done it for seventy-five years with the nations of South America and we can do it now with the Filipinos."-W. J. Bryan.

It is estimated by conservative Re publican leaders that Col. Roosevelt's strenuous tour of the far west has cost McKinley the states of the two Dakotas, Wyoming and Utah, had there been a chance for him in the four commonwealths. Besides this, the self-laudatory hero of San Juan has increased Bryan's majority in all other western states. McKinley's hopes have therefore found a tomb in

It is charged that a number of wholesale clothing manufacturing firms in Chicago subscribed to the Hanna campaign fund and then recouped themselves by reducing the wages of their tailors \$2 a week. Such sacrifices as this will doubtless be remembered by Hanna when congress again grinds out a grist of special laws favoring the few and robbing the

It has developed that the New York why Governor Roosevelt has refrained

were no trusts.

DELAGOA BAY ROAD

Has Engaged International France, Russia and Paul Kroger. Had it not been for those powers this coun-Attention for Five Years; Dispute Just Ended.

les \$4,755,000 in gold which forms a arbitration. glittering testimonial to American all foolishness.

Down in the vaults of the London threatened instant war against Portu-branch of the Paris Bank of Discount gal if the matter was not submitted to

One of the points developed most diplomacy, Portuguese trickery, Brit- clearly is that the variously American ish torpor and Swiss astuteness. In- administrations in the last eleven



It is stated upon good authority that the Russian government is negotiating a \$50,000,000 loan in the United States, and that our financiers are considering the proposal with favor. In fact, it is understood that a syndicate is now being organized to float the loan. Russia obtained some \$20,000,-000 in this country several months ago, but the money did not leave these shores. It was all used here in payment for steel rails and railway materials purchased for the Siberian road of American manufacturers. The accommodation was none the less convenient to Russia, while to the United States the advantage was a double Now, however, Russia wants \$50,-

it not been for those powers this country would have gone to war with the

impudent Portuguese and would have,

Furthermore, after Portugal had

agreed to arbitration by Switzerland,

the British government practically de-

serted its citizens, leaving them to fight

their case alone, when the American

government, having gone into the af-

fair on behalf of Col. McMurdo's widow, now Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield,

assumed the whole responsibility of

the claim and was represented directly

before the arbitration tribunal. Its

counsel, J. Trehane, a member of the

American bar, now in London, living

in Berne practically all through the

period of arbitration. Up to the time

of his death the late Col. "Bob" Inger-

soll was connected closely with the

Supremacy in Iron and Steel.

The United States has become the

world's foremost producer of iron and

in the trade in question-Great Brit-

ain. Germany and the United States.

France and Belgium still play an im-

portant part, but in the future their

competition will be reduced to com-

parative insignificance, and the race

will be confined to the three leading

countries just named with Russia a

coming rival. The relative features of

strength in their respective positions

are thus stated: The United States

has made the marvelous progress

shown by the figures of the last few

years chiefly because of the resistless

demand for improved methods and

machinery-a demand our intelligent

and alert workmen have readily met.

Germany has been enabled to rise as

a worthy competitor by the thorough

technological training of her men and

masters in iron-working processes.

The position of Great Britain is due

Russia After American Gold.

to her commercial genius alone.

There are three great rivals

conduct of the American plea.

no doubt, administered a sound thrash-



with it on the now famous little | fortunately the American government Delagoa Bay railroad, 60 miles long. had stepped in and insisted on seeing own domain for use at home. She has These payments will wind up the the affair through; otherwise probably largest and most remarkable interna- no one interested would have received where she has been a welcome applitional arbitration case on record. It anything at all. has dragged itself out for eleven years. Blaine, who was then secretary of filled forty fat volumes of printed evidence and has cost the American and Portugal undertook to wriggle out of English claimants over a third of a the damages asked by the American million for lawyers' expenses. The various governments involved in the trouble worth three times the amount

The Hall of Fame, for whose memo-ous dead. The second story is open,

een chosen, stands on the western | payement at intervals will be bronze

verge of the plateau at Morris Heights | tablets, each inscribed with a great

sildings of New York university. The stand statues, with their faces turn-

rial panels thirty names have now constructed with a colonnade.

Hall of Fame is built in a semi-circle,

and has two stories. The lower story

consists of a hall, along which may

be ranged memorials to the illustri-

of the total claim, and at least three state departments have been bored profoundly by it. In America the case has been known as the McMurdo claim, for it was the late Col, Edward McMurdo who built the Delagoa Bay railroad, and who suffered most when the rallroad was seized. The incidents of that seizure -the Portuguese government's rich concession to Col. McMurdo, in return for which the American was to build a railway from Lourenzo Marques on the southeast coast of Africa to the Transvaal frontier; the sudden discovery of the Portuguese government government in behalf of Col. McMurdo that that frontier was nearly a mile and when the British government which included the whole of the rainy the British premier would "follow season, and the final selzure of the in case the American government inroad by an armed force in 1889 because sisted on international arbitration. that demand was one with which the Salisbury was dumb to this request engineers could not comply-all this Then Blaine said, "Arbitrate or fight," has been fairly familiar to American and Portugal backed down. readers. It will be remembered espe-

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DELAGOA BAY

BAILWAY IN LOURENÇO MARQUEZ.

state, was thoroughly disgusted when



further on than their own official maps seemed indisposed to concern itself had located it, and through the most | much with the interests of the British difficult country; the government's ab- bondholders, who had even more at surd demand that the road should be stake than Col. McMurdo. He telecompleted within eight months later, graphed to Lord Salisbury asking if The action of Portugal was in cially that the late James G. Blaine small part due to the good offices of

God! Robert Burns." A great Japanese statesman has less they deliled the emperor

can loan because Russia, above all other nations, has helped us under like circumstances. The Burns museum at Kilmarnock, Scotland, recently received one of the poet's most highly prized volumes, an edition of Cicero published in 1756. On the fly leaf is the following in Burn's' hand: "Edinburgh, April 23, 1787 .-This book, a present from the truly worthy and learned Dr. Gregory, I shall preserve to my last hour as a mark of gratitude, esteem and veneration I bear to the donor-so help me

tion at this juncture to part with the

large amount named on any terms.

The United States alone has the means

and the disposition to surrender part

of its immense gold stock to Russia.

Our balances abroad are large and the

financial houses have just begun to

import specie. There is an abundance

of capital seeking investment in good

securities, and the placing of \$50,000,-

000 in Russia would not produce even

a ripple on the financial waters. There

is thus nothing surprising in the an

nouncement that the negotiations are

meeting with success. Russia above

all other nations is welcome to Ameri-

recently said that he feared that religion would be lost to his people un-

American Gemple of Fame. Six nights in each week Earl Jamieson, an 11-year-old newsboy of St.

In the

name. Between the columns will

The output of gold from the Alaska

placer claims continues to lacreaus;

ed toward the west. 1

Louis, holds revival services in the barn of a neighbor who lives at 717 Cardinal avenue, St. Louis, To his services he invites the boys and girls and the grown-up people of the neighbor-

hood, and often is Earl Jamleson. the crowded with listeners. The newsbo evangelist does the preaching him self and leads the singing. He is not a member of any church and the only outside assistance he has received in his work is permission to use the barn as a meeting place without pay.

rived at his Port Washington, L. I., residence, the business men of the town marched to his house, a band serenaded him and the local postmaster delivered an address of welcome.



GRANDPA KNEW THE RULES.

"Grandpa is not so well today." anwered the lively young lady to the next-door neighbor who had made kindly inquiry. "Wait till I run over. I don't want him to hear us."

"Oh. it was something awful, posttively awful," as she sat down on the top step and accepted a fan. "The doctor said that we must get him out, so/as to give him air and exercise. After three days' pleading I induced him to go to the baseball with me. He groaned and growled all the way, though I had a cushion for him to sit on and took it to the grand stand and sat him down in the shade and in a breeze. Grandpa doesn't know a bit more about baseball than I do about the Chinese question. Not a bit. He was just dozing off when the crowd began to yell. Then he sat up and glared.

"'Out,' he whooped, when one of the opposition batters knocked the ball over the fence.

"'Beg pardon, sir,' said the gentleman in the next seat, 'but that is not out under the rules."

"Grandpa can scarcely walk a block, but he wanted to throw that man out of the grandstand. In the midst of it he stopped his tirade to shout: 'Nother man out. That seeker caught it on the first bound.' The gentleman wanted to explain, but grandpa wanted to bet \$1,000 that he knew more about town ball and four-cornered old cat than any man on the grounds. And do you know he took off his cost and his collar and his necktie and rolled up his siecevs and offered the umpire money to come where we were, and called it right out that he could whip the whole park full of wildcats and called the gentleman names I never heard of and dared him to take it up. You've heard that grandpa used to be a lake captain and also a deacon in the church. He's writing to the umpire and the president of the league now and he wants to attend every game and I wouldn't go for the whole city of Detroit."

IMPOSSIBLE TO COPY.



Customer-I wish you'd give me a copy of the prescription you filled for me last week. Druggist-I'll have to give you the

original. Druggist-Well, to tell you the

truth, I can't read it. How He Felt About It.

From the Washington Star: "Of course," remarked the proud father of six children, "there is nothing in all the world that makes a man so sincerely happy as to have around him a whole houseful of roystering children, every one of them tickled plumb to death when he comes home at night, and every one of them wanting to climb all over him at once and the ame time. Still, it is possible that riches, as the French say, of even this sort, and when a baby is of the squalling kind he sometimes thinks he would almost commit a crime for the sake of five or six minutes of peace and quiet. A friend of mine. who lives in a flat, is the father of a regular four-time squaller, and there was an incident at his home the other evening that has caused his wife to look upon him with suspicion. Albert s one of the mildest manuered men that ever lived. Across the hall from his flat live two bachelor friends of his, and you know bachelors are not 000,000 in gold, to be shipped to her overly partial to bables with unrestrained lungs. The other afternoon his wife came in where he was readtried to place this loan in the markets ing, or trying to, and she was concant heretofore, but neither Germany siderably wrought up. France nor Great Britain is in a posi-

"'I've got no use for those two friends of yours across the hall,' she said.

"'Why not, my dear,' he responded, in his usual mild manner. "'Because, when Willie was crying

awhile ago one of them said, 'Oh, shoot the baby.' "'Oh, did he?' said the father, raising his eyebrows, after the manner of some people expressing surprise or

'Yes, he did,' repeated the fond "'And what did you say to that?" he inquired, with a half smile.

resentment or some other emotion

'What could I say?' she asked, the anger showing in her face. "'Really, I don't know, my dear," hesitated her husband, 'but I thought possibly you might have said you

didn't have any gun.' "She couldn't say a word; she didn't try to; she just looked at him in speechless astonishment and went out of the room."

Was Too MIL "I'm writing to San. about his hay

"Why, what of it?" "Why, when he was here I thoughthe made too much fuss about it. Now I have it myself, I want to tell him that he didn't make half fuss enough." -Indianapolis Journal.

HAD A HANDICAP.



Constance E.-Do you think you can get my husband acquitted?
Lawyer—I'm afraid not, madam Constance E.-Why, everybody knows my husbandi Lawyer-That is, just the trouble

All buildings belonging to the Chi-ness emperor are yellow, and it is a capital offence for any private person to use that color.